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The maps are unsatisfactory; the execution is poor, the color scheme is not clear, and most of them are too small. The map of the ecclesiastical provinces of Europe is cut to fit the volume by omitting almost all of Spain, one-half of Italy, and other outlying portions. On this map "Mailand" is used for Milan. The map of the Hansa does not extend far enough north to include Wisby.

Throughout the volume the analyses of conditions and summaries of results are masterly. There are many statements which the thoughtful student will remember and will use in forming a judgment as to other periods of history. Those who are impatient with the course of events in Russia may well consider Professor Emerton's statement about the fate of Etienne Marcel: "Like every leader of revolutions he was expected to show in a moment results that need generations of training to accomplish." The temptation is strong to quote many another passage, but any selections would merely reflect the reviewer's own particular interests. Students will profit by this volume in proportion to their maturity and ability to appreciate scholarly work.

DANA C. MUNRO.

PRINCETON, N. J.

AMERICAN CIVIL CHURCH LAW. Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. CARL ZOLLMAN. Longmans, Green, & Co. 1917. Pp. 473. Paper, \$3.50; cloth, \$4.00.

This is a useful book upon an important topic not elsewhere so well treated. Books on ecclesiastical law, the internal law of the Church, are not uncommon; but the far more practically important external law of the Church, the law that regulates its legal obligations, its rights of property and contract, its capacity and powers, has not before been brought together into a single volume.

The author has undertaken a difficult task. The Church was coeval with the American colonies; but its ways, its organization, its relation to the governing authority, differed radically in the different colonies. Its disestablishment in the various colonies was a process lasting for two centuries. The differing polities of the prevailing sects in the various colonies led to peculiar legal views of church organization. A law which deals primarily with a Congregational church must differ materially from another which is concerned with a Presbyterian or Episcopalian body. As a result of this variety of materials, the laws of our several states at the beginning of our national life were divergent. The tendency toward uniformity of

law among our states, so strong in commercial topics, is little felt in church law.

In view of this innate difficulty in his subject it is surprising how thorough, how sound, and how readable this book is. The citation of authorities is full; the conception of the differing forms of organization is sympathetic; the conclusions are lawyer-like and convincing. The scope of the work is broad. After an excellent discussion of the legal meaning of religious liberty, the author deals successively with the forms, nature, and powers of church corporations; church constitutions; implied trusts; schisms; the decisions of church courts; exemptions from taxation; illegal disturbance of meetings; contracts; clergymen; officers; holding property by dedication and adverse possession; pew rights; and church cemeteries. A chapter on the Methodist Episcopal Deed concludes the book. The arrangement might be criticized as somewhat heterogeneous; a more logical arrangement of the matter would perhaps have cleared up one or two difficulties. Nevertheless, the seeker may easily find the topic which interests him; he will find it clearly stated, thoroughly discussed in the light of all the authorities, and illuminated by the author's conclusion. At the end of each chapter he will find an admirable and useful summary of the contents of the chapter.

The book will be valuable to all those who are concerned with the temporalities of the Church.

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THE ORDER OF NATURE. LAWRENCE J. HENDERSON. Harvard University Press. 1917. Pp. 234. \$1.50.

The fitness of organisms to their environment has been an unceasing wonder to men in general and a fascinating riddle to biologists in particular. No satisfactory mechanistic explanation of this fitness, however, has yet been given. The Darwinian factors act only as pruning shears and not as creative forces. Natural selection may possibly explain the survival of the fittest, but it does not explain their arrival. Doubtful as a theory of physiological evolution, the Darwinian hypothesis is only too obviously inadequate — as Darwin, Huxley, Kropotkin, and many other biologists have repeatedly pointed out — as an explanation of social evolution. Nevertheless, largely through the influence of such biologists as Haeckel and Weismann in Germany, the dogma of the *Allmacht* of natural